1 ... RSLAY MORNING, JULY 24 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OR VI E PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

> OF KENTUCKY. NOTICE.

NATIONAL DENOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,

State executive committees, county and city clubs and associations, organized to promote the election of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, will address their communications to Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, Chairman of the National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington city, D. C.

Democratic papers throughout the United States are requested to copy the above notice. By order of the Committee.

TO OUR PRIENDS.

We call attention to the annexed terms of the Sentinel for the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

The TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL will be sent until the eleventh day of November next-being one week after the Presidential election:

To clubs of six subscribers, for - \$5 00 fourteen subscribers, for 10 00 To a single subscriber, for - - - - 1 00

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, FOR SAME TIME-To clubs of five sub-cribers - - - 2 00 To a single subscriber - - - - 50
The Tri-Weekly, one year - - - 500 The weekly,

The notes current in the section of country where a subscriber resides will be received, and for the fractions of a dollar postage stamps may be sent at our risk.

No name will be entered on our books unless accompanied by the cash.

All letters should be addressed to "John SHAW, Sentinel Office, Washington City," who is duly authorized to receive all moneys and forward receipts.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

BLACK REPUBLICAN MINSTRELSY. Whether this great foe to the Democracy will seek to defeat it by an appeal to passion, reason, or sentiment, seems no longer to be in doubt.

By a recent expose in the New York Herald, it appears that an appeal to song is to be one, at least, if not the most important, element in the canvass, which Black Republicanism has commenced. The Herald is the medium through which it is introduced to the public.

That paper, the mainspring of whose opinion is the chance of success, and whose editor has, within a short time, claimed Fremont's nomination as its own meritorious offering to the new party, because resulting from its sugges' tion, seeing as he says, that in all probability he would become a successful candidate for the Presidency, has published upon one side of its sheet a string of poetic gems the like of which have not been seen since the notorious " Vellow Kiver" went out of vogue.

Think of Black Republican melodies, set to Ethiopian music, sung by the nigger-worshipping followers of the chivalrous discoverer of the "Rocky Mountain Pass," or the gallant rider of the Woolly Horse! Quere? Is it not the "Wooly Head" Horse. Think of this stave for instance-(Air, however, not Ethiopian, but Scotch.)

"If young Johnny woo sweet Jessie! From old Tommy's eye, &c., Win his Jessie, wed his Jessie, Need old Tommy cry ?"

How delicate! How refined it would be! How well adapted to the party, whose only sense of harmony is manifested in the discord it engenders, the peace of a people destroyedthe hopes of a world extinguished.

Or turn from the love passages between the Candidate and Candidatess for the Presidency, to the song of Jessie, the sweetest flower of o' the land!

Or, if your taste should revolt from the sight of a fair woman's name being the catchword of a chorus in the mouths of Ethiopian serenaders, regale yourself with the political ballads, in which the Hon. P. S. Brooks is made to flourish a gutta percha cane, and the bleeding carcass of the lamenting Sumner, cast for a moment a shade of darkness over the merriment of the song of "Rally Whigs!"

Has it come to this? Are the glories of the national song to the low street chorus of a mob make "Johnny" President, must the shrinking form of "Jessie" be dragged before a mob of honoring her position, by connecting them with the powers of liquor, and the name of the candidate of a party whose purpose is treason, whose object is disunion?

This is a new phase in political centests. It has been bad enough to open all the avenues to the personal history of the unhappy choice novel and fearful omen of the future that the sacredness of the domestic relation is violated promise? to give eclat to a candidate, or lend romance to a canvass. How long will it be after this faction shall have inaugurated its new regime, before we shall see in the court paper (quere, will it be the Herald?) how her highness Lady, Jessie, rode through the Park, in company with his Excellency and his Highness "Johnny," with the little highnesses, and the Right Hon. Fred. Douglass, mounted upon that splendid charger-the Woolly Horse!

If John C. Freemont be a man of merit,

of the Administration. Are we to transfer the access to your chivalrous heart. follies of European courts to our republican system, or retain the salique law, which exlove, and her subjects will yield entire devotion ken.

to her peaceful reign? The times are out of joint! Nero fiddles, while Rome is burning, lighted up by his own hand! The canvass is to be conducted among a free people, under the influence of ribald mob of plotters of treason! Shame! upon a you did mean? party which seeks power by such unworthy means, for such diabolical purposes. Let the true men of the North, among whom it exists, put it down, now and forever!

We present a man, whose demerit is, h is a bachelor! Atrocious crime! How can Mr. BUCHANAN hope to rival "Johnny"-the Benedict? We present a man, whose merit is, that he is wedded to his country-to her prosperity-to her glory! His vow at the altar of God is to be true to her, to honor and to love her until death. Most faithfully has he cherished that yow, and now that his whitening hairs remind him that his service to her must soon cease, that crown of honor is more deeply devoted to her interests, and to her advance ment, than when in life's morning he dedicated it to her. He claims no factitious popularity by reason of his domestic ties. His integrity has been tested by forty years of faithful service-his ability having been tried in the conflicts of the past, he is better fitted for the labors of the future, and in the discharge of the highest official duties; he will realize the promise of his early and successful career. A rational people cannot hesitate between James Buchanan and John C. Fremont, to prefer the tried and faithful statesman to the untried, unstable, and now dangerous leader of a traitor faction. Let all national men of the North concentrate upon James Buchanan to defeat the hero of Black Republican minstrelsy, and the country will be safe; and Johnny and the fairest flower o' all the land may enjoy the romance of their married life. otherwise than in public position, and elsewhere than in the-White House!

IN A TIGHT PLACE

General James Watson Webb, in his speech in the Black Republican Convention, thus ad- of the "man of straw" is swallowing the other dressed his fellow members:

"On the action of this Convention depends the fate of the country; if the Republicans fail at the ballot-box, WE will be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and sword." Great applause.

The General, in reply to Mr. Stephens's speech, referring to this thunder of his, says. that he spoke for himself alone, and that no one else is accountable for the sentiment ex-

Did the General not mean by "WE," the members of the Convention and of the party, and did not the members respond and endorse the sentiment by loud and prolonged ap-

Or did the General use the "WE" in editorial parlance, and mean only himself. If he did mean others than himself, then they are equally responsible. If he meant none other tion. The Crimea had been completely evac than himself, as he alleges, then it comes to uated. this, that General James Watson be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and sword.

Were this threat thus made by any less for midable or less successful hero than General James Watson Webb, we should have less apprehension, but, coming from a quarter which never makes a threat and then fails to accomplish it, it behooves us to look round for means to propitiate this dangerous man of war as well as of words.

We will, therefore, appeal to his magna nimity, and to his high sense of honor for his pledged faith.

The General, as well as the public at large, have fresh in their recollection the pronunciamento of General James Watson Webb upon his joining the Black Republican party, in which, studiously and with nice precision, he defined accurately his position.

The General declared that he had not gone over to the Black Republicans, and that he did not intend to go over; that he entered into a temporary alliance with a party (whose principles he condemned) for a single and a special object, to wit: "the restoration of the Missouri Compromise;" that this being done, he would fall back into his old ranks, and all again be

We have intended to state truly, and to state fairly, the position assumed by the General. Now, as the Republican party, including the convention of which the General was a member, refuse to restore the Missouri Compromise, or to allow it to be restored, and so avow it, we do not exactly perceive how the General ex-

pects to accomplish his avowed purpose, his only purpose, his darling purpose, by adhering Union to be sunk from the heroic author of a to this party, by denouncing his own partythe Fillmore party-which concurs exactly with of traitors? Is the refinement of woman to be his wishes, and is seeking to accomplish the forgotten in the attempt to rally a squad of only thing which the General in his pronunenthusiasts around the person of an unworthy ciamento declared he expected or desired to aspirant for the first office in the world? To get by his temporary change of front. Dear General, why do you abandon the only possible mode of securing your wishes, which would be vagabonds, insulting her character and dis- by joining Fillmore? and why, dearest General, do you join the Black Republicans, with whom the accomplishment of your avowed purpose is a matter of admitted impossibility; and oh! General, most perplexing of all, why did you specially select, nominate and advocate Governor Seward as the nominee of the Black Republicans for President, while you had of a party for the Presidency. But it is a still ringing in your ears this avowal, that he was opposed to all compromises-to your com-

> Now, dear general, as the only possible way that you can hope to carry your point, your only point, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, is by abandoning the Black Republicans, and joining the Fillmore party, we earnestly entreat you to do so, alike for consistency, (which has always, with you, been the jewel of first water,) as for an opportunity to you to get rid of that dreadful threat which WE" did make.

Our great solicitude to escape the certain

is not to be voted for, nor will she be a part your anger might creep, and clemency find

We have not got the heart to ask you to re concile these grating discrepancies between cluding woman from the strifes of men in profession and action, it being the prerogative politics, reserves her for that purer sphere of of genius and of heroes to please themselves action, where her dominion will be that of with incongruities unintelligible to ordinary

But should you be absolutely inexorable how far, dear general, with fire and sword do you intend to drive us? Let us know the worst dear General, we fear it may be very far, as you are so careful to exempt all others songs, and a triumph is to be heralded from the terrible responsibility of the threat; with the vulgar and pretended chivalry of a say dear, General, who "WE" are, and what

From the Louisville Journal.

The Washington Sentinel calls the Republi can nominee "a man of straw." The phrase is a very happy one, inasmuch as the Republicans are just at present "sucking up" the Sentinel's party with a relish and rapidity worthy of the season. Every breeze from the North comes laden with ominous gurglings which tell of Democratic spirits passing through the Republican straw. At the present rate of suction, Democracy at the North will be totally drunk by Republicanism, and Republi-cans totally drunk with Democracy, before next month. The probability is strong that one fine November morning they will both be found dead drunk. It is strange that, with the thermometer at ninety-five in the shade, our friend of the Sentinel should not have be-thought himself that a "man of straw" is the nan of all the world for catching " suckers." Our friend of the Louisville Journal in the

above article is thrusting at us with the edge in his own hand, and the hilt towards us. We have only to remind him, that in Michi gan the "man of straw has sucked up" every Fillmore man-there is not one left to squeal-Vermont ditto, Maine ditto, Rhode Island ditto, Iowa, we think, ditto. And-more ominous than all-the only point South of Mason and Dixon's Line, where he expects to find gudgeons small enough to pass through his straw, is precisely the locality of our friend's: he is already in the vortex of suction-good by old fellow, if we should never see you more. Fillmore can't get up an electoral ticket in any of the above States, while the only State south, in which the "man of straw" can find food for his digestion is the State of

In which State is the Democratic party with out an electoral ticket.

In Pennsylvania, though numbering les than a sixth of the Fillmore party, the party

With the head and shoulders of his own party sucked in through the man of "straw," our friend had better quickly lay hold on the heels still sticking out, or all will soon be drawn into the Black Republican man through this man of "straw."

Arrival of the Steamer Persia. The Cunard steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates of the 12th, arrived at New York on the

There is but little news of interest. Political affairs were quiet. The Tipperary militia

had revolted, but were suppressed with a loss of three killed. There is nothing new respecting American affairs. The tone of the press was much milder on the Central American ques-

Lord John Russell's motion in Parliament n Italian affairs was fixed for Monday. There has been no reference to American affairs in Parliament, except some interrogatories concerning the boundaries of Belize.

The spinning mills of Joseph Ainsworth, at Bolton, have been burnt. They contained 8,000 spindles.

M. SNYDER & Son, Brokers, Pennsylvania Avenue, next National Hotel, are buying and selling Land Warrants at the following surrendered by the act of their own representarates for to-day :

BUYING PRICE 40 Acres.....\$1 10 | 40 Acres..... \$1 12 98 | 160 " 1 00

Extract from a letter to the Editor. dated: SPARTA, (TENN.) July 14, 1856.

"DEAR SIR: The course pursued by the Sentinel meets with my unqualified approbation, for it has advocated the political do which I love-that of State Rights Democracy, of which the Old Dominion has been the first, and through her sons the ablest advocate. Well, sir, in the recent National Convention, that platform was re-adopted, which forms the basis of one of the most engaging services ever enunciated to the world of mankind, and upon the vital issues of the day it is so clear and distinct that he who runs may read, and upon that platform we have placed a statesman of enlarged experience—one who has directly and unqualifiedly endorsed its principles—a statesman who unites the past and the present, and who, by his past record on all subjects o like nature, offers the best guarantee of nationality and steadfast adherance to the principles of State Rights' Democracy."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT,

Yours, &c.

July 20, 1856. "You can scarcely imagine the change which has come over this establishment since the inauguration of the new proprietor, Mr Seager. Those who have been guests at it heretofore, scarcely recognize it now, You see all around you that the hand of reform has been at play. It is obvious at once that enterprise and taste are at work to make it a waering place of the very first rank. I am told the proprietor is resolved to make it the great watering place of the South, if he can obtain from the government the privileges necessary

"The improvement runs through every de partment. In the bar-room and wine-cellar, you find the best 'refreshments for the inner-I am informed, indeed, that the proprietor has determined to allow no inferio quors to be used at his establishment. The dining-room has been completely transformed and made one among the finest in the Union and when set out for the hungared, presents a scene over which the veriest opicure can make no complaint. You have amusements to your heart's content—music, dancing, billiards, bowling, and beach rides; and as for the bathing—oh! it is a luxury not to be described. You must realize it before you can know what it is!

"The company has been large from its very pening. Now there is a very throng; among the guests I see James Lyons, esq., one of the finest looking men, and one of the most agreeshow him! We accord to his wife all that chivalry will ever render to woman. But she duced us to seek some hole through which

LETTER OF WM. M. BURWELL, ESQ., of the great conservative army, we may find

We publish below the able and patriotic leter of Mr. William M. Burwell, of Virginia. It breathes sentiments which should be cordially adopted by every southern conservative. whose eyes are not purposely closed to the

Having been elected to the Legislature upon with much regret that I find it inconsistent with my principles of political action to sup port either the creed or the candidate of that party at the ensuing Presidential election.

In doing so I mean no disrespect to thos who compose that party. I consider the im mediate objects of its organization vindicated The necessity for some reform in the laws of naturalization and alien suffrage is acknowledged. The alleged hostility of the American party to a particular religious persuasion has been resolved into the indisputable principle: that no one who avows allegiance to any aw higher than the Federal and State Const utions, each within its proper jurisdiction, is fit for political trust. The obnoxious obliga tion of secrecy has been abolished.

But another important agency was expected from the American party, to which it has, I re gret to say, proved wholly inadequate, and is this disappointment which has rendered my withdrawal from its councils, in my opinion matter of public duty.

Regarding the question of slavery as para ount to all others before the American peo ple, satisfied that the Whig party of the North had fused with the Freesoilers, and that the Democratic party was paralysed by its own dissensions, I had, with many others, sough in the American party a love of Union, a fraternal affection, and a national pride, which should reconcile and quiet forever the differ

ences existing among us.

The first national action of this party en couraged the hope that it would realize this patriotic expectation. It announced in June, 1855, that it would maintain the existing legislation upon the subject of slavery as a settle ment of the question. Under this declaration some thirty-three members of Congress were elected by the American party in the Southern

In February, 1856, this policy was changed The pledge to maintain existing legislation was substituted by a creed in which not only the subject, but the name of slavery is carefully guored. The guarantee for the admission o ew Slave States, specifically given by the declaration of 1855, is replaced by an article which recognizes the right of the legal citizens of a territory "10 frame their constitution "and aws, and to regulate their own domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to" —, the Wilmot Proviso, —, or "the provisions of the Federal Constitution" which ast phrase, under the interpretation of the dominant majority in Congress, means precisely the same thing. With this restriction the "pledge" of admission into the Union is granted to the Territorial State whenever it shall "have the requisite population for one representative n Congress.'

At the same time, upon the same principle f neutrality, the American party nominated for its candidate a gentleman of integrity and patriotism, but it did not require him to say whether he would, if elected, veto a bill restoring the Missouri restriction or repealing the Kansas act. Those who have regarded the pending question too important to be left in doubt have been informed that the nominee is platform enough," and that his past official acts afford a sufficient assurance of his future. Taking his signature of the Compromise of 1850, as the most prominent of these acts, we encounter insurmountable difficulties of con-struction. The friends of the Kansas act contend that it is a legitimate deduction from he compromise of of 1850, but thousands who advocated that compromise assert that the Kansas act is a flagrant violation of that measure. If the inference that the Kansas act resulted he no controversy upon the subject. But there is a radical difference upon this subject, therefore the position of the American nominee upon this question is doubtful, and those who are his integrity, ask his construction upon the consistency of the Kansas act with the Compromise of 1850, and whether it is his purpose maiatain or repeal it. Until some such declaration shall be made, the Americans of the South are wholly without assurance against the continued agitation of a dangerous question, or of having rights, deemed by them invaluable

The issue upon which parties have organized for the ensuing campaign is: "Shall any more Slave States be admitted into the Union?" Foremost and most formidable in this con-

test stands the Black Republican party, a dangerous compound of fanaticism and political It is numerous and of powerful sources, it is led by ambitious and sagacious North to subjugate the South and govern the country. Its material of warfare consists in mpeaching the title of your property, defam-ng your character and combining the most nvest its citadel and to send in a flag incribed, "Assault or unconditional surren-

The Democratic party has been, by force of this party. It stands not only pledged but mmitted beyond the power of recantation or withdrawal to maintain your rights as political quals in this Confederacy.

With my opinions, neutrality would be at this important crisis little better than treason. shall therefore vote for the Democratic canlidates at the ensuing Presidential election, because that is the only party committed to opinions avowed by that party upon the subject

of slavery represent my own. With these declarations it would not proper that I should hold a station which I can no longer employ to promote the objects of those who conferred it. I have therefore transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Delerates, by the hands of the Executive, my resig tation as a member of that body. In so, I may be allowed to say that I act in ac ordance with my own sense of propriety, and ot upon the complaint or instigation of others. I have endeavored to discharge my representative duties with fidelity. I have advocated every legislative measure which tended to restore the credit, promote the power, employ the eople, or protect the rights of our beloved nonwealth. I resign my post because its ncidental obligations will not permit me to pursue the same objects as efficiently as ould wish. I have no intention to become ndidate for the vacancy thus occasioned. wish to create no issue. You have generously sustained me without any of those elements or influences which strengthen public men. I am not ungrateful, nor would I, for any reward of ersonal advancement, encourage divisions ongst you, For, believe me, this is no time for divisions. Your rights are at stake. The only question with you must be who is the most efficient advocate of these rights. The Presidential contest may not be decided in the open field. If carried into Congress it may be ispensable to our safety that we should unite upon the most efficient antagonist of our common enemy. The North has forgotten its feuds in a common enmity towards you. Why cannot you unite for the protection of your property and your rights? If we encourage his owner who may be found travelling with them under any disguise or concealment.

irreconcilable animosities pervading our ranks. Remember that the election of a Black Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives was caused by the acerbities of political warfare. Remember that by this event your ene-mies have been enabled to divert the influences of Congress to your injury. To that event is rue interests alike of his section and the to be attributed, among other evils, the mission of an ex parte Committee into Kansas, to encourage civil war and store the magazines of abolition with misrepresentations of your interests and of your rights.

Let us then so conduct this campaign as to east our votes for some undoubted representative of our rights. Let us, in the event the union of the South for the safety of the South should become necessary, have as few animosi-ties to reconcile as possible, and if we cannot secure the election of our friends, let us at east preserve ourselves from the reproach of having caused the triumph of our enemies. Truly and gratefully your friend, WM. M. BURWELL.

BEDFORD, July 10, 1856.

Nuts for Mr. Hamlin

Mr. Hamlin is very desolate about the Misouri Compromise. He is in the freesoil cemetery all the time. He mourns, like Rache weeping for her children, because the Missour Compromise is no more. One would think i was a pet child of his, and that he loved in He laments its loss with outcries that begin in the Senate and are heard in Maine So Macbeth was clamorous over the good King Duncan. Yet Macbeth killed the King him-

Macbeth for Duncan. He hated it while it lived, and now sheds tears at its tomb. On the 22d of July, 1848, Mr. Hamlim made speech in the United States Senate on the Oregon bill. From that speech we make the ollowing extracts:

selt! And Mr. Hamlin's love for the Missouri

Compromise was very much like the love of

"The spirit of the Missouri Compromise i not the spirit which marked the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution. I would not vote to extend an arbitrary line which permits the extension of slavery over a portion of this con-

"I did not then vote for the Missouri Com promise, and I would not vote for it to-day. I would vote for no arbitrary line, even if it took he southern boundary of New Mexico and California, running to the coast of the Pacific I would vote for no rigid, fixed line, whether upon a direct parallel of latitude or winding ecause it would lead to sectional parties.

"Let us have nothing of abolition, either North or South, nor fix lines which shall divide a country without regard to its character or construction. But let the character of the country be determined and settled as it shall be on its acquisition. If free, so let it remain. and so let it be preserved. If slave, so, then, let it continue, without our action."

This is Mr. Hamlin in 1848. In 1856, he eems to think that this very compromise which he here denounces, is the loveliest think on

But look at the territorial doctrine developed by Mr. Hamlin in these extracts on the subject slavery. "If free, so let it remain. If slave, so, then, let it continue." The language is clear and the principle unmistakable. plied to the Louisiana purchase, where slavery existed at the time of acquisition, (and of which Kansas was a part) it would fasten slavery upon the people and the soil forever. Applied to Cuba, in favor of whose acquisition Mr. Hamlin has repeatedly spoken, it would have the same effect there. No trouble, on this theory, about popular sovereignty and congressional sovereignty! The question of free soil or slave soil is determined before the country is acquired! Determined under a foreign government! Determined so strongly as to be fixed and unchangeable! Consistent Mr. Hamlim .- Eastern Argus.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Gazette. Who'll Bid !-Just Agoing !-They must be sold !-Give us a bid and it shall be

their worthless merchandise among the Democratic ranks. The glittering tinsel of paltry office is held up to the gaze of all such disposed to support him may, without impugning Funks," and no sooner than a bid is made as may be caught by glare by these "Peter the galvanized bauble is knocked off and the purchasers debased to a common level with the miscreants who have caused his downfall and ruin. Look abroad all over the country and see the policy pursued by this "new light" party. When they desire to ruin a man who is obnoxious to them, when they would drug him with the double distilled venom of their fiendish hate, and when they strive to sink him beyond the power of resurrection, they fancy nothing so well adapted to that purpose as to fix upon him the foul principles which they themselves have entertained and still cherish. They call him Federalist, Whig, anti-Nebraskaite, Know-nothing, and every other appellation to which they know them selves entitled. But when they have an office to bestow they immediately select a refugee nen; it intends to employ the numbers of the from the old Democratic party. Even in their estimation a refuse or traitorous Democrat is better qualified for their places of plunder and peculation than their old and well tried sinners. What but the glaring inconsistency spotic and lawless influences in a crusade and daring treachery of John C. Fremont against you. Its plan of warfare is to cut off could have endeared him to this treasonable the supplies and communications of slavery, to junto? Where is the evidences of any real fitness on his part for the place they have selected for him? To an impartial observer there can be but two reasons; first, they could find no one so well qualified for concentrating ircumstances, placed in direct antagonism to the Know-nothings and Black Republicans; and second, they relied upon his treachery in forsaking his party and well established principles for the sake of a mere chance of the Presidency, as sufficient evidence of identity with themselves and their treasonable pur poses, to command their support and ensure his co-operation in a dissolution of the Union. He has some rough military experience, and as the great ratification orator said at Marion assert the rights of the South, and because the Hall, "if the worst comes to the worst, he is the man for the times." That is, if the South will not submit to a dastardly invasion of their rights, Fremont would lead on the armies of the North, hang them up and exterminate them; or should it be thought necessary for the success of Northern fanatics, he could make a general coup d' etats that would in all future time save the trouble of ballot-boxes and self-government. Louis Napoleon was a French bastard, and exile and explorer of as little promise as Fremont, and if he has attained to an empire, why should not the son of Mrs. Pryor, by a French music teacher, strike for an honor as dazzling as that of his similarly reared countrymen? He is truly the man for the times! But they have not stopped with rewarding treachery at Fremont. Banks is Speaker of the United States House of Representatives,

Chase is Governor of Ohio, Bissell is their candidate in Illinois, Hamlin in Maine, and Morris, and Cloud, and Darwin, of Iowa, are on the list of worthies whom they are rewarding.

at the right time," and as a proof that Commodore Stockton was not wrong in his man, at the time when both the army and navy were in frequent conflicts, and always with a superior force, Fremont was not in a single battle A decision has been made by the Sc preme Court of Alabama, by which every railroad, steamboat, or stage is liable to the From the Louisiana Democrat.

The Presidency. The course which the old line Whigs may pursue in the approaching Presidential strug-gle is a subject which has recently assumed a grave importance, and their action as a body ill be watched with interest. They have the power to do great good or inflict irreparable wrong on their country, accordingly as they may use the influence which they possess, in this canvass. The efforts now being made throughout the country to galvanize into pobeing the seemingly dead remains of this once gallant and powerful party, has de-monstrated the fact that there is more vitality in its dry bones than even its most ardent wershippers had dared to hope. The reconstruction, or rather the consolidation of the scattered fragments, appears to be the object of the present movement—not to put in nomi-nation a candidate of their own, but to cast their united strength in favor of that party which most nearly affiliates in principles to their own, and in their opinion is likely to be productive of the greatest amount of good to the country by restoring harmony among the States and forever crushing out of existence the miserable factions and dangerous sectionalisms that has arrayed one portion of this confederacy against the other in deadly hate If prudence and wisdom guide their counsels, it will need no prophet to tell the result. As coming events cast their shadows before." so do the opinions of the leading spirits of the old Whig phalanx indicate most unmistakably the course which patriotism and duty has

pointed out to them. That they will, as a body, cast their weight in the Democratic scales next November, there is not a loop to hang a doubt on. That this is so, and to show that our opinion is not based on a fabulous hypothesis, we will produce evidence that is perfectly satisfactory to us and we believe will be equally so to all who have scanned closely the political horizon for the ast three months.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, one of the most influential conservative papers in the country, and a straight-out old fashioned

Whig, speaking of the efforts now being made to collect the scattered fragments of the party of which the gallant editor is an honorable member, in a long article in his paper of the 28th Jnne, uses the following significant lan guage:
"There is a large fraction of the Whig party

who have not connected themselves with either of the political factions of the day, maintaining distinctly their individual and political iden tity. It was doubtless a weighty consideration with the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, to secure for their candidate the vote and influence of the debris of the party, with which he had been so long associated, and so highly regarded, and whose vote he will stand in need of with any prospect of an election On the other hand, the nomination of Mr. Bu chanan is the triumph of conservatism over ultraism, of nationalism and patriotism over sectionalism and fanaticism. It is a homage too to that party, which, although reputed or rather represented as dead, yet lives, embody ing in its remains the true and eternal princi ples of conservatism, and a living, national patriotic faith. Recognized as a man of ability and integrity, as Mr. Buchanan undoubtedly is, the Democratic party entertain a strong hope that a large outside vote may be secured for the most prudent, conservative and intelli-gent man of all their party." The manifestations of joy with which the

omination of James Buchanan has been hailed in every town and city in this broad Union by the national men of all parties, Whigs, as well as Democrats, points to him as unerringly as the dial to the sun, as the man best calculated of all our living statesmen to heal the sectional strife now threatening the peace and prosperity of the country, and to restore that har-mony and brotherhood, which should always subsist between members of the same politica family. His nomination lifted a load from the minds of the people of this nation, and gave assurance that fanalicism had received its the Convention which assembled at Cincinnati Renewed hope thrilled with delight the breast of every patriotic and Union-loving citizen of this glorious political fabric, framed by the most mature intellects, and cemented with the best blood of the last century, and whose existence has been put in jeopardy by the wildest fanaticism and most reckless demagogism the world ever witnessed.

We again quote from the Bulletin and we would earnestly recommend our Whig friends

to give it a careful perusal : "The candidates are now all in the field, with the party platforms they respectively stand upon. The contest is a triangular one, which act incurs the deplorable hazard of throwing the choice of President of the United States upon the House of Representatives, a tribunal which as it is now constituted, should be the last umpire to which any true patriot would wish to submit the arbitrament of this great question. The Whigs will have no occasion be perplexed of divided in selecting which of the two candidates shall have their votes. We confine the choice to two candidates, for we take it for granted, that no true Whig will cast his vote for Fremont, who is in the fullest sense of the term a sectional candidate."

In addition to his own opinion, and still further to fortify his convictions on this point, the editor quotes from a letter of a friend of his now living in the North, and says he "has had large experience in the political movements of the country, as a sagacious and prudent observer, and a staunch and consistent Whig," and "gives us good wholesome counsel in the following extract." Here is a portion of the "good wholesome counsel" to which

he calls attention : "I labored hard with the Know-nothing eaders to induce them to postpone their nomination until July, and in the meantime to let the old line, straight out, old fashioned Whigs, like you and I, get up a National Convention and nominate Fillmore, and then they come in and support him, and let him go out as the Whig nominee, which would have rallied tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of Whigs and Democrats to his support, who cannot and will not swallow him as the Know-nothing candidate. I am not of this class of Whigs, for knowing Mr. F. as I do, and how safe and true a man he is for the country and the South, 1 would most cheerfully support him and gladly see him succeed, had he been the nominee of Belzebub and his imps.

"It is, however, now being arranged still to have a National Convention, to consult and deliberate as to the proper action of the party in the present crisis, and I think the party, if properly brought out, can hold the balance of power in the coming election. In this Convention the points for discussion will be

"1st. Shall we act as an organized party, or leave the individuals to their preference in the

"2d. If we act as a party, on whom shall we throw our strength? "3d. Shall the recommendation of the Con vention be of a mandatory nature, or only of a suggestive character, that it thinks such or

such a candidate the most entitled to its sup-

Commodore Stockton's opinion, expressed at all times, and on all occasions, of "For myself, my views would be to throw the plonel Fremont, was never at the right place whole weight of the party for Mr. Fillmore, provided it rendered his success pretty certain, of which we could then judge better than now, as I think the Convention should not be held until September. If otherwise, then for Mr. Buchanan, so as to insure the defeat of the Negro Republicans at any rate, and prevent the election from going into the House. A decision of this kind would at once produce the withdrawal or resignation of Mr. Fillmore. I should sincerely regret this, but most yield to stern necessity, for coute qui coute—the negroes must not succeed. I would politically sacrifice

my dearest personal friend rather than such a

Ye men of the South-ye good old nationa Whigs—panse and deliberate on this "good wholesome counsel," and we are sure it will net take you long "which of the two candidates to choose" Mr. Fillmore has not the redates to choose." Mr. Fillmore has not the remotest chance of an election. His most ardent and warmest admirers admir this fact, though of course they do it with reluctance. They ask themselves what States will Mr. Fillmore carry? We answer not one! Kentucky was the only State South of Mason and Dixon's line that his most ardent friends, in their most sanguine moments, could ever have expected to carry, and the nomination of Breckinridge has floored him there, and his chances at the North and Northwest are, if possible, worse yet. After carefully examining the political complexion of the different States North and West, where they are not Democratic, they are decidedly black. His defeat is certain. Will our Whig friends never learn wisdom from experience? If they vote for Fillmore, they vote against the only national party in existence. Every vote cast for Fillmore is just so much strength taken from the national conservatives, and given to the Black Republicans. Is there a Southerner—a patriotic true Southerner—that would do this? We do not believe there is one.

Letter from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. BINGHAMPTON, July 12, 1856.

My Dear Sir: I have just returned from court from a neighboring county, and find your favor of the 10th, inviting me to address the Democracy of Erie county, at Buffalo, on the 16th and regret to add, that a special engagement of professional character for that day will not ermit me to accept it.

I rejoice to see the Democracy of Erie mov

ing in united and compact column, preparatory to the great November conflict. We have much to do, but the object to be attained is worthy of our best and choicest efforts. We have candidates eminently suited to the exigencies of the times, and qualified for the disinguished stations with which their names are ssociated; and the principles involved in the great issue about to be tried, are, on our part, the principles of the Constitution—of Wash ington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—prin ciples which germinated with the embarkation of the Pilgrims,—which found development at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown,—in the Declaration of Independence, and finally in the formal adoption of our glorious Constitution. He who will not maintain them s a faithless and degenerate son, he who would put forth his hand to subvert them, is thrice a paracide. These principles have prought our country to its present distinguish ed eminence among the nations of the earth. These principles, if perpetuated, will, in spite of the wills of the demagogue, or the howls of fanaticism, give to our children's children, through all coming time, the blessings of free

dom, happiness and peace.
Sincerely, yours, D. S. DICKINSON.
Hon. J. Wadsworth, Chairman, &c.

IF Buchanan and Breckinridge Club.-The regular meetings of this Club will be held at their Room on the corner of 13th street and Pa-avenue, on Friday evening of each week, at 8 Members of the Club are expected to be pund Members of the tual in their attendance.

J. W. IRWIN, Cor. Sec.

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